

To: Fisher, Timothy[tjfisher@blm.gov]
Cc: Butts, Sally[sbutts@blm.gov]; Mara Alexander[malexander@blm.gov]
From: Osorto, Cindy
Sent: 2017-09-18T15:47:14-04:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Re: Happy Monday :)
Received: 2017-09-18T15:47:26-04:00
Executive Order on National Monuments Designation Review.docx
National Monuments Report Summary.pdf
Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment - Review of Certain National Monuments Established Since 1996.docx
Press Release on National Monument Designation Public Comments.docx
Summary of Public Comment Process CO Draft 9 18 2017.docx

Hi Tim,

Attached below are the materials I've gathered so far regarding the summary of the public comment process, including:

- (please review) A draft summary on the process, BLM team members, and results of the comments review
- Copies of:
 - The Executive Order
 - Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment
 - The Press Release on Public Comments
 - Secretary Zinke's summary report

On Mon, Sep 11, 2017 at 4:00 PM, Fisher, Timothy <tjfisher@blm.gov> wrote:

Hi Cindy,

How about drafting the

*Summary of Public Comment Process
Also working on developing the binders with tabs for each monument There are some other summary documents if you want to take a crack at that be great.

Documents are located on our Share Drive / NM/NCA / Data Calls Responses

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas
National Conservation Lands

20 M Street S.E. (wo-410)
Washington DC 20003

202-912-7172 Office
202-604-0706 Cell
202-245-0050 Fax

tjfisher@blm.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Moore, Nikki** <nmoore@blm.gov>
Date: Mon, Sep 11, 2017 at 8:52 AM
Subject: Happy Monday :)
To: Mara Alexander <malexander@blm.gov>
Cc: Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>

Good morning -

Tim - thanks for Acting and Mara thanks for helping me out while Chris is at FEI this month.

Hopefully things will stay somewhat manageable. One thing Mike and John would like that I thought you could start putting together Mara is a NM Review binder/report. They would like several copies (probably at least 3 made) with the following (we can talk further about what it should include):

- * Background info - E.O., List of monuments, etc.
- *Listening Session Info
- *BLM Exec Summaries, Data Summaries, Additional Data, Maps, Proclamations, Follow ups
- * Interim Report
- *Summary of Public Comment Process, Team Members, etc
- *Briefing Papers, Maps for Secretary's office
- *DOI Economic Reports and BLM review
- *DOI Press Releases on NM's under review
- *BP's for ASLM on status

Mike's also requested a briefing on the wilderness manual modification before he approves its release. We had a BP in DTS but it probably needs a little more substance. Can you both work with James and then once you feel its ready I'll get on the Linda's briefing schedule for Mike? Its DTS number DTS 11240 - Revision to 6340 Manual Management of Designated Wilderness Areas

Nikki Moore
Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.
202.219.3180 (office)
202.740.0835 (cell)

--
Cindy G. Osorio
Planning & Environmental Specialist
National Conservation Lands (WO-410)
Bureau of Land Management
20 M St. SE Washington, DC 20003
Office: (202) 912-7476; Cell: (202)591-6632
Email: cosorto@blm.gov



Press Releases

Source: <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-zinke-sends-monument-report-white-house>

Secretary Zinke Sends Monument Report to the White House

8/24/2017

Last edited 8/24/2017

Date: August 24, 2017
Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

WASHINGTON – Today, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke sent a draft report to the president which included his findings and recommendations on national monuments that were under review as a result of the April 26, 2017 executive order. The report summary can be read [here](#). The extensive 120-day review included more than 60 meetings with hundreds of advocates and opponents of monument designations, tours of monuments conducted over air, foot, car, and horseback (including a virtual tour of a marine monument), and a thorough review of more than 2.4 million public comments submitted to the Department on [regulations.gov](#). Additionally, countless more meetings and conversations between senior Interior officials and local, state, Tribal, and non-government stakeholders including multiple Tribal listening sessions.

The review was initiated by President Trump in order to restore trust in the multiple-use mission of the Department and to give rural communities a voice in federal land management decisions. In order to make the process transparent and give local residents and stakeholders a voice, the Secretary announced on May 5, 2017 the opening up of a formal comment period for the review, as the President directed. This was the first time ever that a formal comment period was open on [regulations.gov](#) for national monuments designated under the Antiquities Act.

“No President should use the authority under the Antiquities Act to restrict public access, prevent hunting and fishing, burden private land, or eliminate traditional land uses, unless such action is needed to protect the object,” said Secretary Zinke. “The recommendations I sent to the president on national monuments will maintain federal ownership of all federal land and protect the land under federal environmental

regulations, and also provide a much needed change for the local communities who border and rely on these lands for hunting and fishing, economic development, traditional uses, and recreation."

While traveling across the country, Secretary Zinke met with hundreds of local stakeholders and heard concerns about some national monuments negatively impacting things like local revenue from federal lands, agriculture, private property rights, public access to land, traditional Tribal uses of the land, and timber harvesting.

Over the 120-day review, Secretary Zinke visited eight national monument sites in six states:

- Bears Ears (UT)
- Grand Staircase Escalante (UT)
- Katahdin Woods and Waters (ME)
- Northeast Canyons and Seamounts
- Cascade Siskiyou (OR & CA)
- Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks (NM)
- Basin and Range (NV)
- Gold Butte (NV)

The following national monuments were announced to have been removed from review prior to the August 24 deadline:

- Craters of the Moon
- Hanford Reach
- Upper Missouri River Breaks
- Grand Canyon-Parashant
- Canyons of the Ancients
- Sand to Snow

PRESS RELEASE

Summary of Public Comment Process – April-August, 2017

Process

- On April 26, President Trump released his Executive Order asking for a review of national monument designations or expansions of designations made under the Antiquities Act since January 1, 1996. The purpose of the review was to restore trust in the multiple-use mission of the Department and to give rural communities a voice in federal land management decisions
- On May 5, Secretary Zinke announced the formal comment period for review. This was the first time ever that a formal comment period was open on regulations.gov for national monuments designated under the Antiquities Act.
- On May 11, the Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment was released on regulations.gov, where the public was invited to submit comments online or by mail. The deadline for Bears Ears National Monument comments was set on May 26, 2017 and the deadline for the rest of the outlined National Monuments was on July 10, 2017.
- On May 31, an initial webinar was given to selected Department of Interior (DOI) reviewers by Randy Bowman [TITLE] from the DOI Office of Policy Analysis and Dr. Stuart Shulman, an independent contractor that was hired to provide aid with the usage of the DiscoverText system; which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has used for over 7 years to analyze their public comments. Official public comments review began following the training. Reviewers were asked to put in about 8 hours per week.
- Thousands of comments were uploaded onto the DiscoverText system as they came in and reviewers continued their review. The review process involved categorizing each comment by either “opposed” or “supporting” of the national monument review, as well as marking if new information was included in the public comment, and whether the comment was uncodable. On August 11, the comments review was completed.
- The extensive 120-day review also included more than 60 meetings with hundreds of advocates and opponents of monument designations as well as meetings between senior Department of Interior officials and local, state, Tribal, and non-government stakeholders.

BLM Team Members, as selected by Nikki Moore, the Acting Deputy Assistant Director of the National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships, include:

- Cindy Osorio cosorto@blm.gov
- Ester McCullough mccullo@blm.gov
- Dorothy Morgan dmorgan@blm.gov
- Angela West awest@blm.gov
- Clayton Schmidt cfschmidt@blm.gov
- BLM Team Members aiding with the Final Week of Comments Review:
 - Trevor Needham tneedham@blm.gov
 - Linda Schnee lschnee@blm.gov
 - Scott Richardson srichardson@blm.gov
 - Brianna Candelaria bcandela@blm.gov

Results

- The total number of comments received, including attachments on regulations.gov comments and those mailed to DOI, is 2,836,268 as of September 18, 2017.
- Of all the public comments received, about 25% were individual comments submitted and 75% were in attachment form on the regulations.gov comment submission
- From Secretary Zinke's report:
 - Public comments can be divided into two principal groups:
 - Proponents tended to promote monument designation as a mechanism to prevent the sale or transfer of public land. This narrative is false and has no basis in fact. Public lands within a monument are federally owned and managed regardless of monument designation under the Act.
 - Proponents also point to the economic benefits from increased tourism from monument recognition. On this point, monument status has a potential economic benefit of increased visitation, particularly to service related industries, outdoor recreation industries, and other businesses dependent or supported by tourism. Increased visitation also places an additional burden and responsibility on the Federal Government to provide additional resources and manpower to maintain these lands to better support increased visitation and recreational activities.
 - Comments received were overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining existing monuments and demonstrated a well orchestrated national campaign organized by multiple organizations.
 - Opponents of monuments primarily supported rescinding or modifying the existing monuments to protect traditional multiple use, and those most concerned were often local residents associated with industries such as grazing, timber production, mining, hunting and fishing, and motorized recreation. Opponents point to other cases where monument designation has resulted in reduced public access, road closures, hunting and fishing restrictions, multiple and confusing management plans, reduced grazing allotments and timber production, and pressure applied to private land owners encompassed by or adjacent to a monument to sell.

Sources

Executive Order: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/04/26/presidential-executive-order-review-designations-under-antiquities-act>

Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment on FederalRegister.gov:
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/05/11/2017-09490/review-of-certain-national-monuments-established-since-1996-notice-of-opportunity-for-public-comment>

Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment on Regulations.gov:
<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=DOI-2017-0002-0001>

Press Release on National Monument Designation Public Comments:
<https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-zinke-sends-monument-report-white-house>

Source: [https://www.whitehouse.gov/the press office/2017/04/26/presidential executive order review designations under antiquities act](https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/04/26/presidential-executive-order-review-designations-under-antiquities-act)

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 26, 2017

Presidential Executive Order on the Review of Designations Under the Antiquities Act

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REVIEW OF DESIGNATIONS UNDER THE ANTIQUITIES ACT

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in recognition of the importance of the Nation's wealth of natural resources to American workers and the American economy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Designations of national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906, recently recodified at sections 320301 to 320303 of title 54, United States Code (the "Antiquities Act" or "Act"), have a substantial impact on the management of Federal lands and the use and enjoyment of neighboring lands. Such designations are a means of stewarding America's natural resources, protecting America's natural beauty, and preserving America's historic places. Monument designations that result from a lack of public outreach and proper coordination with State, tribal, and local officials and other relevant stakeholders may also create barriers to achieving energy independence, restrict public access to and use of Federal lands, burden State, tribal, and local governments, and otherwise curtail economic growth. Designations should be made in accordance with the requirements and original objectives of the Act and appropriately balance the protection of landmarks, structures, and objects against the

appropriate use of Federal lands and the effects on surrounding lands and communities.

Sec. 2. Review of National Monument Designations. (a) The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall conduct a review of all Presidential designations or expansions of designations under the Antiquities Act made since January 1, 1996, where the designation covers more than 100,000 acres, where the designation after expansion covers more than 100,000 acres, or where the Secretary determines that the designation or expansion was made without adequate public outreach and coordination with relevant stakeholders, to determine whether each designation or expansion conforms to the policy set forth in section 1 of this order. In making those determinations, the Secretary shall consider:

- (i) the requirements and original objectives of the Act, including the Act's requirement that reservations of land not exceed "the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";
- (ii) whether designated lands are appropriately classified under the Act as "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, [or] other objects of historic or scientific interest";
- (iii) the effects of a designation on the available uses of designated Federal lands, including consideration of the multiple-use policy of section 102(a)(7) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(7)), as well as the effects on the available uses of Federal lands beyond the monument boundaries;
- (iv) the effects of a designation on the use and enjoyment of non-Federal lands within or beyond monument boundaries;
- (v) concerns of State, tribal, and local governments affected by a designation, including the economic development and fiscal condition of affected States, tribes, and localities;
- (vi) the availability of Federal resources to properly manage designated areas; and
- (vii) such other factors as the Secretary deems appropriate.

- (b) In conducting the review described in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall consult and coordinate with, as appropriate, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the heads of any other executive departments or agencies concerned with areas designated under the Act.
- (c) In conducting the review described in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall, as appropriate, consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, tribal, and local governments.
- (d) Within 45 days of the date of this order, the Secretary shall provide an interim report to the President, through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, summarizing the findings of the review described in subsection (a) of this section with respect to Proclamation 9558 of December 28, 2016 (Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument), and such other designations as the Secretary determines to be appropriate for inclusion in the interim report. For those designations, the interim report shall include recommendations for such Presidential actions, legislative proposals, or other actions consistent with law as the Secretary may consider appropriate to carry out the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.
- (e) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Secretary shall provide a final report to the President, through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, summarizing the findings of the review described in subsection (a) of this section. The final report shall include recommendations for such Presidential actions, legislative proposals, or other actions consistent with law as the Secretary may consider appropriate to carry out the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

Sec. 3. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

- (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.
- (c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 26, 2017.

REPORT SUMMARY BY U.S. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR RYAN ZINKE

In 1906, Congress delegated to the President the power to designate a monument under the Antiquities Act (Act). The Act authorizes the President singular authority to designate national monuments without public comment, environmental review, or further consent of Congress. Given this extraordinary executive power, Congress wisely placed limits on the President by defining the objects that may be included within a monument as being "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest," by restricting the authority to Federal lands, and by limiting the size of the monument to "the smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects." Congress retained its authority to make land use designations without such limitations. Even with the restrictive language, use of the Act has not always been without controversy. In fact, even Theodore Roosevelt's first proclamation of the roughly 1,200 acre Devil's Tower in Wyoming was controversial. Since that time, the use of the Act has largely been viewed as an overwhelming American success story and today includes almost 200 of America's greatest treasures.

More recently, however, the Act's executive authority is under scrutiny as administrations have expanded both the size and scope of monument designations. Since 1996 alone, the Act has been used by the President 26 times to create monuments that are over 100,000 acres or more in size and have included private property within the identified external boundaries. While early monument designations focused more on geological formations, archaeological ruins, and areas of historical interest, a more recent and broad interpretation of what constitutes an "object of historic or scientific interest" has been extended to include landscape areas, biodiversity, and view sheds. Moreover, features such as World War II desert bombing craters and remoteness have been included in justifying proclamations.

The responsibility of protecting America's public lands and unique antiquities should not be taken lightly; nor should the authority and the power granted to a President under the Act. No President should use the authority under the Act to restrict public access, prevent hunting and fishing, burden private land, or eliminate traditional land uses, unless such action is needed to protect the object. It is Congress and not the President that has the authority to make protective land designations outside of the narrow scope of the Act, and only Congress retains the authority to enact designations such as national parks, wilderness, and national conservation and recreation areas. The executive power under the Act is not a substitute for a lack of congressional action on protective land designations.

President Trump was correct in tasking the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to review and provide recommendations of all monuments that were designated from 1996 to the present that are 100,000 acres or greater in size or made without adequate public consultation. This is far from the first time an examination of scope of monuments has been conducted. Existing monuments have been modified by successive Presidents in the past, including 18 reductions in the size of monuments, and there is no doubt that President Trump has the authority to review and consider recommendations to modify or add a monument.

The methodology used for the review consisted of three steps. The first step was to gather the facts which included the examination of existing proclamations, object(s) to be protected, segregation of the objects (if practical) to meet the "smallest area compatible" requirement, the scientific and rational basis for the boundaries, land uses within the monument, public access concerns and authorized traditional uses, and appropriate environmental and cultural protections. As directed by the President, the second step was to ensure that the local voice was heard by holding meetings with local, state, tribal, and other elected officials as well as meetings with non-profit groups and other stakeholders, as well as providing an online format for public comment. The final step was to review policies on public access, hunting and fishing rights, traditional use such as timber production and grazing, economic and environmental impacts, potential legal conflicts, and provide a report to the President no later than August 24, 2017.

The review found that each monument was unique in terms of the object(s) used for justification, proclamation language, history, management plans, economic impact, and local support. Adherence to the Act's definition of an "object" and "smallest area compatible" clause on some monuments were either arbitrary or likely politically motivated or boundaries could not be supported by science or reasons of practical resource management. Despite the apparent lack of adherence to the purpose of the Act, some monuments reflect a long public debate process and are largely settled and strongly supported by the local community. Other monuments remain controversial and contain significant private property within the identified external boundary or overlap with other Federal land designations such as national forests, Wilderness Study Areas, and lands specifically set aside by Congress for timber production.

Public comments can be divided into two principal groups. Proponents tended to promote monument designation as a mechanism to prevent the sale or transfer of public land. This narrative is false and has no basis in fact. Public lands within a monument are federally owned and managed regardless of monument designation under the Act. Proponents also point to the economic benefits from increased tourism from monument recognition. On this point, monument status has a potential economic benefit of increased visitation, particularly to service related industries, outdoor recreation industries, and other businesses dependent or supported by tourism. Increased visitation also places an additional burden and responsibility on the Federal Government to provide additional resources and manpower to maintain these lands to better support increased visitation and recreational activities.

Comments received were overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining existing monuments and demonstrated a well-orchestrated national campaign organized by multiple organizations. Opponents of monuments primarily supported rescinding or modifying the existing monuments to protect traditional multiple use, and those most concerned were often local residents associated with industries such as grazing, timber production, mining, hunting and fishing, and motorized recreation. Opponents point to other cases where monument designation has resulted in reduced public access, road closures, hunting and fishing restrictions, multiple and confusing management plans, reduced grazing allotments and timber production, and pressure applied to private land owners encompassed by or adjacent to a monument to sell.

Review of Certain National Monuments Established Since 1996; Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment

A Notice by the Interior Department on 05/11/2017

AGENCY:

Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION:

Notice; Request for comments.

SUMMARY:

The U.S. Department of the Interior is conducting a review of certain National Monuments designated or expanded since 1996 under the Antiquities Act of 1906 in order to implement Executive Order 13792 of April 26, 2017. The Secretary of the Interior will use the review to determine whether each designation or expansion conforms to the policy stated in the Executive Order and to formulate recommendations for Presidential actions, legislative proposals, or other appropriate actions to carry out that policy. This Notice identifies twenty seven National Monuments under review and invites comments to inform the review.

DATES:

To ensure consideration, written comments relating to the Bears Ears National Monument must be submitted before May 26, 2017. Written comments relating to all other National Monuments must be submitted before July 10, 2017.

ADDRESSES:

You may submit written comments online at <http://www.regulations.gov> by entering “DOI 2017 0002” in the Search bar and clicking “Search,” or by mail to Monument Review, MS 1530, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Randal Bowman, 202 208 1906, RR_Bowman@ios.doi.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Order [13792](#) of April 26, 2017 ([82 FR 20429](#), May 1, 2017), directs the Secretary of the Interior to review certain National Monuments designated or expanded under the Antiquities Act of 1906, [54 U.S.C. 320301](#) [320303](#) (Act). Specifically, Section 2 of the Executive Order directs the Secretary to conduct a review of all Presidential designations or expansions of designations under the Antiquities Act made since January 1, 1996, where the designation covers more than 100,000 acres, where the designation after expansion covers more than 100,000 acres, or where the Secretary determines that the designation or expansion was made without adequate public outreach and coordination with relevant stakeholders, to determine whether each designation or expansion conforms to the policy set forth in section 1 of the order. Among other provisions, Section 1 states that designations should reflect the Act's "requirements and original objectives" and "appropriately balance the protection of landmarks, structures, and objects against the appropriate use of Federal lands and the effects on surrounding lands and communities." [82 FR 20429](#) (May 1, 2017). In making the requisite determinations, the Secretary is directed to consider:

- (i) The requirements and original objectives of the Act, including the Act's requirement that reservations of land not exceed "the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";
- (ii) whether designated lands are appropriately classified under the Act as "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, [or] other objects of historic or scientific interest";
- (iii) the effects of a designation on the available uses of designated Federal lands, including consideration of the multiple use policy of section 102(a)(7) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act ([43 U.S.C. 1701\(a\)\(7\)](#)), as well as the effects on the available uses of Federal lands beyond the monument boundaries;
- (iv) the effects of a designation on the use and enjoyment of non Federal lands within or beyond monument boundaries;

(v) concerns of State, tribal, and local governments affected by a designation, including the economic development and fiscal condition of affected States, tribes, and localities;

(vi) the availability of Federal resources to properly manage designated areas; and

(vii) such other factors as the Secretary deems appropriate. [82 FR 20429](#) 20430 (May 1, 2017).

The National Monuments being initially reviewed are listed in the following tables.

Printed Page 22017

Monument	Location	Year(s)	Acreage
Basin and Range	Nevada	2015	703,585
Bears Ears	Utah	2016	1,353,000
Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	2015	330,780
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	2000	175,160
Carrizo Plain	California	2001	204,107
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon	2000/2017	100,000
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	1924/2000	737,525
Giant Sequoia	California	2000	327,760
Gold Butte	Nevada	2016	296,937
Grand Canyon-Parashant	Arizona	2000	1,014,000
Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	1996	1,700,000
Hanford Reach	Washington	2000	194,450.93
Ironwood Forest	Arizona	2000	128,917
Mojave Trails	California	2016	1,600,000
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	New Mexico	2014	496,330
Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	2013	242,555
Sand to Snow	California	2016	154,000
San Gabriel Mountains	California	2014	346,177
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	2001	486,149

Monument	Location	Year(s)	Acreage
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	2001	377,346
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	2000	279,568

National Monuments Being Initially Reviewed Pursuant to Criteria in [Executive Order 13792](#)

Katahdin Woods and Waters	Maine	2016	87,563
---------------------------	-------	------	--------

National Monuments Being Reviewed To Determine Whether the Designation or Expansion Was Made Without Adequate Public Outreach and Coordination With Relevant Stakeholders

The Department of the Interior seeks public comments related to: (1) Whether national monuments in addition to those listed above should be reviewed because they were designated or expanded after January 1, 1996 “without adequate public outreach and coordination with relevant stakeholders;” and (2) the application of factors (i) through (vii) to the listed national monuments or to other Presidential designations or expansions of designations meeting the criteria of the Executive Order. With respect to factor (vii), comments should address other factors the Secretary might consider for this review.

In a separate but related process, certain Marine National Monuments will also be reviewed. As directed by section 4 of [Executive Order 13795](#) of April 28, 2017, “Implementing an America First Offshore Energy Strategy” ([82 FR 20815](#), May 3, 2017), the Department of Commerce will lead the review of the Marine National Monuments in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. To assist in that consultation, the Secretary will accept comments related to the application of factors (i) through (vii) in [Executive Order 13792](#) as set forth above to the following Marine National Monuments:

Marianas Trench	CNMI/Pacific Ocean	2009	60,938,240
Northeast Canyons and Seamounts	Atlantic Ocean	2016	3,114,320
Pacific Remote Islands	Pacific Ocean	2009	55,608,320
Papahanaumokuakea	Hawaii	2006/2016	89,600,000
Rose Atoll	American Samoa	2009	8,609,045

Marianas Trench

CNMI/Pacific Ocean

2009

60,938,240

Marine National Monuments Being Reviewed Pursuant to Executive Orders 13795 and 13792

Before including your name, address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment including your personal identifying information may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: E.O. 13792, 82 FR 20429 (May 1, 2017).

James Cason,

Special Assistant, Delegated the Functions, Duties, and Responsibilities of the Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017-09490 Filed 5-10-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334-64-P